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7 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

8 **DISTRICT OF EASTERN CALIFORNIA**

9 TODD MATHER, an individual, TGMA,
10 Inc., a California Corporation doing business
as A-FRAME RISING,

11 Plaintiffs,

12 v.

13 KYLE OSBURN, an individual, SUZANNE
14 OSBURN, an individual, OSBURN
15 SOLUTIONS, LLC, a foreign Limited
16 Liability Company, NAUMEC & OSBURN
17 INVESTMENTS, LLC, a foreign Limited Liability
18 Company; SEVENTH DAY
19 DESIGN, LLC, a foreign Limited Liability
20 Company; OSBURN PROPERTIES, LLC, a
foreign Limited Liability Company;
TRUMBLE INVESTMENTS, LLC, a foreign
Limited Liability Company, and DOES 1-100,
inclusive,

21 Defendants.

22 Case No.:

23 **COMPLAINT FOR**

- 24 1. **Copyright Infringement**
- 25 2. **Unjust Enrichment**
- 26 3. **False Designation of Origin**
- 27 4. **Unfair Competition**

28 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

29 COMES NOW Plaintiffs TODD MATHER and TGMA, Inc., a California Corporation doing
30 business as A-FRAME RISING, by and through undersigned counsel, and for their causes of
31 action allege as follows:

32 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

33 1. This cause of action is for infringement of Plaintiff TODD MATHER's federally
34 registered copyright pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 501.

2. Plaintiff TODD MATHER (“MATHER”), through his company, Plaintiff TGMA, Inc., a California Corporation doing business as A-FRAME RISING (“AFR”), owns and operates an architecture business located at 760 North Lake Boulevard, Suite 37, Tahoe City, CA, 96145.

3. MATHER formed TGMA, Inc. on August 22, 2017, and it is a corporation in good standing, assigned business entity number 4058376 by the California Secretary of State.

4. Without authorization or permission, Defendants infringed Plaintiffs' intellectual property and copyrighted designs for A-frame style single family homes.

PARTIES

5. MATHER is an architect operating the business A-FRAME RISING.

6. Upon information and belief, Defendants KYLE OSBURN and SUZANNE OSBURN (aka Suzanne N. Trumble) are home builders operating under the business OSBURN SOLUTIONS, LLC.

7. Upon information and belief, Defendants NAUMEC & OSBURN INVESTMENTS, LLC, a foreign limited liability company; SEVENTH DAY DESIGN, LLC, a foreign limited liability company; OSBURN PROPERTIES, LLC, a foreign limited liability company; TRUMBLE INVESTMENTS, LLC, a foreign limited liability company, OSBURN SOLUTIONS, LLC, a foreign limited liability company are related, affiliated, and interdependent with each other named Defendant. For example,

a. Individual Defendants SUZANNE OSBURN and KYLE OSBURN are members and directors of Defendant SEVENTH DAY DESIGN, LLC. SUZANNE OSBURN is the sole employee of SEVENTH DAY DESIGN, LLC.

b. Defendant KYLE OSBURN is the member/director of Defendant OSBURN SOLUTIONS, LLC, and he is the sole known member of both NAUMEC & OSBURN INVESTMENTS, LLC and OSBURN PROPERTIES, LLC.

c. By way of a correctional deed recorded on August 12, 2021, as document bearing instrument number I-2001-595513, individual Defendants KYLE and SUZANNE OSBURN alienated real property commonly known as 875 Lost Cedar

1 Trail, Broken Bow, Oklahoma, 74728-9072 to Defendant OSBURN SOLUTIONS,
2 LLC.

3 d. A warranty deed recorded on March 30, 2022, in the McCurtain County,
4 Oklahoma Recorder's Office and bearing instrument number I-2001-603878
5 identified Defendants KYLE OSBURN and OSBURN SOLUTIONS, LLC, and
6 each of them, as grantors of the same real property (875 Lost Cedar Trail) to non-
7 party Lot 6 LCW, LLC.

8 e. Defendants SEVENTH DAY DESIGN, LLC, OSBURN SOLUTIONS,
9 LLC, and OSBURN PROPERTIES, LLC are all located at a single-family dwelling
10 commonly known as 90 Southern Lake Road, Texarkana, Texas 75501-0025 where
11 individual Defendants KYLE and SUZANNE OSBURN began to reside on April 1,
12 2020 and continue to reside.

13 8. Upon information and belief, each Defendant named herein acted as an agent, servant,
14 employee, partner, joint venturer, or representative of each of the other Defendants and acted
15 within the scope of such agency, employment, partnership, joint venture, or representation. Each
16 Defendant is alleged to have ratified, authorized, and/or approved the wrongful conduct of each
17 other Defendant, such that each Defendant is vicariously liable for the wrongful acts, omissions,
18 and misconduct of each other Defendant under applicable principles of vicarious liability,
19 *respondeat superior*, and related doctrines.

20 9. Furthermore, upon information and belief, each Defendant that is an unnatural person is
21 inadequately insured, failed to maintain adequate corporate records, and operates as an alter ego
22 of one or more of the other Defendants. Each such Defendant failed to respect the separate legal
23 existence of the entity, commingled assets, disregarded corporate formalities, and otherwise
24 acted in a manner consistent with piercing the corporate veil under applicable law. Accordingly,
25 the separate legal identities of these Defendants should not be recognized for purposes of
26 liability, and each such Defendant is liable for the acts and obligations of the others.

27 10. Additionally, upon information and belief, each Defendant acted in concert, conspired
28 with, aided, abetted, and/or otherwise knowingly participated with each other Defendant in a

1 common scheme or plan to commit the wrongful acts alleged herein. Each Defendant is jointly
2 and severally liable for all such wrongful acts, omissions, and damages resulting therefrom.

3 11. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants DOES 1 through
4 100, inclusive, are in some manner legally responsible for the events and damages alleged
5 herein, whether through their own acts or omissions, or by virtue of their relationship with the
6 named Defendants as agents, employees, partners, or alter egos. The true names and capacities of
7 these fictitiously named Defendants are presently unknown to Plaintiff, who will amend this
8 Complaint to allege their true identities and capacities when ascertained. Plaintiff further alleges
9 that DOES 1 through 50 acted in concert with the named Defendants and are jointly and
10 severally liable for the damages alleged herein.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12 12. This is an action arising under the Federal Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 501.

13 13. Federal District Courts have original jurisdiction of any civil action arising under any Act
14 of Congress relating to copyrights. 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a).

15 14. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331
16 and 1338 because it involves federal questions arising under the Federal Copyright Act, as
17 amended, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq.

18 15. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state law claims pursuant to 28
19 U.S.C. § 1337(a), as these claims are so related to the federal claims within the original
20 jurisdiction of this Court that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of
21 the United States Constitution. Plaintiffs' state law claims arise from a common nucleus of
22 operative facts and are thus properly before this Court along with the federal claims.

23 16. Defendants are subject to the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to California's long-arm
24 statute, Code of Civil Procedure section 410.10, which permits the exercise of personal
25 jurisdiction to the maximum extent allowed by the Due Process Clause of the United States
26 Constitution. Defendants established sufficient minimum contacts with the State of California by
27 purposefully directing activities toward California and/or purposefully availing itself of the
28

privilege of conducting business within California, thereby making the exercise of jurisdiction reasonable and consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

17. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), because Defendant OSBURN SOLUTIONS, LLC is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District. Specifically, OSBURN SOLUTIONS LLC has engaged in substantial activities within this District and purposefully availed itself of the laws and protections of this District, making venue appropriate for this action.

18. Upon information and belief, Defendants have consented, and venue is therefore proper in this District.

BACKGROUND FACTS

19. MATHER is an individual residing in Placer County, California. He is an architect and co-founder of AFR and has been working closely with clients to provide award-winning architectural services since 1994.

20. Beginning in November 2016, MATHER created original plans for an A-frame residential home. A home was built based on the design, and the home is called “Phoenix Rising”.

21. Phoenix Rising garnered critical acclaim. The home inspired MATHER to create three (3) original plans for similar A-frame homes. These three (3) original plans, collectively, are known as the “A-Frame Rising Plans”.

22. In 2022, MATHER acquired registered copyrights based on the A-Frame Rising Plans.

23. U.S. Copyright No. VAU001456034¹ protects a structure, which was constructed with A-Frame Rising Plans.

24. U.S. Copyright No. VAU001462573² protects A-Frame Rising Plans in addition to a fourth design for a garage.

25. Plaintiffs are entitled to protection from an unregistered copyright protecting Phoenix Rising. Collectively, MATHER's two registered copyrights and unregistered copyright for

¹ Exhibit 1, Registration Certificate for US Copyright No. VAU001456034

² Exhibit 2, Registration Certificate for US Copyright No. VAU001462573

1 Phoenix Rising (collectively, the “Copyright Works”).

2 26. Phoenix Rising is not a registered copyright because architects typically do not register
3 every design, as each project involves multiple iterations. However, AFR contracts and design
4 documents include a copyright statement.

5 27. MATHER is the sole author and owner of the Copyright Works.

6 28. The Copyright Works address the following deficiencies inherent in typical pre-existing
7 A-frame home designs, such as but not limited to: unusable living space at the floor-ceiling/roof
8 connection; a dark interior with natural light being limited to the end walls; repetitious roof
9 rafters encroaching into the living space making the livable area appear “smaller”; lack of
10 significant insulation; and uninteresting aesthetics including roofs composed of asphalt shingles.

11 29. To cure the above deficiencies typical in pre-existing A-frame home designs, the
12 Copyright Works incorporated, among other features: strategically located dormers to bring
13 previously unusable floor and head-space and natural light to the side walls; dominant door and
14 window design at the end walls to further increase natural light; and rafters set into the roof
15 structure to allow for insulation and further increase usable space. The Copyright Works also
16 incorporate unique roofs. Copyright Nos. VAU001456034 and VAU001462573 use a standing
17 seam design, and Phoenix Rising uses a cap-and-pan metal roof to provide a continuous pattern
18 when seen from above.

19 30. Since about 2020, AFR has generated significant revenue and goodwill from the sale of
20 architectural plans incorporated in the Copyright Works. The product that AFR sells is
21 hereinafter referred to as “AFR Plans.”

22 31. AFR contractually restricts all purchasers of the AFR Plans from using any residential
23 structure as a short-term rental because this restriction upholds the value of the Copyright Works.

24 32. AFR receives significant benefit and goodwill from the short-term rental restrictions
25 contractually placed on residential structures that are constructed with the AFR Plans.

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1 33. Since 2019, Phoenix Rising has been featured in at least nine (9) publications³, and has
2 received numerous accolades—including local, national, and international awards.

3 34. On December 12, 2020, AFR published its “02” design (and three other designs) on its
4 website and social media alongside approximately nineteen (19) 3D renderings, four (4) exterior
5 elevations, and two (2) simplified floor plans.

6 35. Upon information and belief, during 2022, one or more Defendants generated plans for
7 an A-frame structure and built a residential home based on those plans. The structure is located
8 at 875 Lost Cedar Trail, Broken Bow, Oklahoma 74728 and is known as “A Dream to
9 Remember.”

10 36. On March 24, 2022, one or more Defendants sold A Dream to Remember for \$835,000.

11 37. On or about March 30, 2022, Defendants OSBURN SOLUTIONS, LLC, KYLE
12 OSBURN, and SUZANNE OSBURN sold A Dream to Remember via warranty deed bearing
13 instrument number I-2001-603878 and recorded in the McCurtain County, Oklahoma Recorder’s
14 Office. Defendants earned a profit from the sale.

15 38. Upon information and belief, since at least 2022, A Dream to Remember has been used
16 as a short-term rental.⁴

17 39. Defendants generated plans for a second A-frame home called “The Okie-A,” and
18 Defendants built The Okie-A based on those plans.

19 40. Upon information and belief, the Okie-A is located at 45 Camp Ranch in Broken Bow,
20 Oklahoma 74728.

21 41. Upon information and belief, Defendants sold The Okie-A on or about December 16,
22 2022 for \$950,000.00.

23 42. Upon information and belief, since at least 2023, Defendants and/or their successors used
24 The Okie-A as a short-term rental.⁵ Defendants earned a profit from the sale.

25 43. Plaintiffs learned about Defendants’ structures, A Dream to Remember and The Okie-A,

26 ³See e.g. *An A-frame for the Ages*, Tahoe Quarterly, March 2021; *At Home in an A-frame*, Mountain Living, August
27 19, 2020; *Phoenix Rising: A Modern Lake Tahoe A-Frame Structure*, Atomic Ranch, November 15, 2020; *A Sleek
A-Frame Rises from the Ashes in Lake Tahoe California*, Dwell, October 3, 2022.

28 ⁴See <https://www.vacana.com/vacation-rentals/A-Dream-to-Remember/>

⁵See <https://www.theokiea.com/>

1 when an AFR client forwarded an Instagram post of The Okie-A. The client (“McCann”) was the
2 first person who purchased AFR Plans and was building the first A-frame structure based on
3 AFR Plans. McCann forwarded the post to Plaintiffs because they noticed immediately that The
4 Okie-A was exceptionally similar in trade dress to the Copyright Works. The Copyright Works
5 include at least fifty-seven (57) unique elements of architectural expression, and The Okie-A
6 includes at least forty-one (41) of those unique elements.

7 44. Defendants infringed and continue to infringe the Copyrights by unlawfully using the
8 Copyrights’ design features to reproduce and sell substantially similar designs in violation of the
9 United States Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. §§ 106 *et seq.* (the “Copyright Act”).

10 45. There are two (2) elements needed to establish copyright infringement: (1) ownership of
11 a valid copyright, and (2) copying of constituent elements of the work that are original. *Feist*
12 *Publ’ns, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co.*, 499 U.S. 340, 361 (1991).

13 46. MATHER complied with the Copyright Act and received copyright registrations from
14 the U.S. Copyright Office in accordance with its rules and regulations.

15 47. MATHER is currently and at all relevant times has been the sole proprietor of all rights,
16 title and interest in and to the Copyrights and Copyrights Works.

17 48. The Copyrights protect wholly original works that are copyrightable subject matter
18 under the laws of the United States.

19 49. Plaintiffs never authorized Defendants to reproduce, sell, prepare derivative works, or
20 publicly display the Copyrights or any portion thereof.

21 50. Defendants copied the Copyright Works in the design and construction of The Okie-A
22 and A Dream to Remember, as seen in the Defendants’ Instagram post on May 14, 2021 (“May
23 ’21 Instagram Post”).⁶

24 51. Defendants had access to at least one photo of Phoenix Rising. In fact, a photo of
25 Phoenix Rising is visible in Defendants’ May ’21 Instagram post. At that time, photos of
26 Phoenix Rising were available on TGMA’s website, Instagram, and Facebook accounts. The
27 photos had proliferated across the Internet.

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⁶ Exhibit 3, Defendants’ Instagram Post of May 14, 2021

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3 52. Defendants' May '21 Instagram post undoubtedly contains a photo of Phoenix Rising's
4 entry—the same reflections, windows, and planter in the Phoenix Rising entry are also visible in
5 the photo.⁷

6 53. As shown below, Defendants' May '21 Instagram post depicts Defendants' hand-drawn
7 A-Frame plans, a checklist of features for the A-Frame, and a printed packet of photos.⁸



19 20 54. Defendants' May '21 Instagram evidences, at a minimum, that Defendants had access to
21 at least a portion of the Copyright Works⁹ and infringed same.

22 55. Defendants' May '21 Instagram Post suggests that Defendants derived their plan for A
23 Dream to Remember directly from the Phoenix Rising photos because A Dream to Remember is
24 so substantially similar to Phoenix Rising.¹⁰

25
26 ⁷ Exhibit 4, comparison of portion of the image in Exhibit 3 with image of Phoenix Rising. A screenshot of the
27 image in Exhibit 3, was edited (contrast was increased, edges sharpened, and "Perspective Warp" used to correct
the distorted perspective (i.e. appear as if viewed from a perpendicular, "head-on" angle)).

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ Exhibit 3, Defendants' Instagram Post of May 14, 2021

¹⁰ *Id.*

1 56. The kitchen design depicted in Defendants' May '21 Instagram Post is nearly identical
2 to Phoenix Rising's kitchen.¹¹ Specifically, the May '21 Instagram Post shows plans including a
3 partially visible hand-drawn floor plan, which corresponds to the A-frame elevation in the same
4 image. The hand-drawn floor plan includes a dormer with upper and lower cabinets flanking an
5 empty space in the kitchen, with the center labeled "REF" or "REFS." A window is centered on
6 the right-most cabinets. The rest of the kitchen contains a gas range flanked by upper & lower
7 cabinets opposite an island with a sink and dishwasher, and the butler's pantry contains an
8 empty space labeled "W/D" (Washer/Dryer), an upper & lower cabinet, and a labeled pantry
9 along the exterior wall. A small door leads to an unlabeled & empty closet. There is no
10 refrigerator visible apart from the labeled space in the dormer by the window. Nearly all of
11 these features are identical to Phoenix Rising.

12 57. Defendants' May '21 Instagram Post also shows a handwritten list of architectural
13 features, and Defendants' plans considered these features.¹² Numerous entries on the list
14 conclude with the phrases: "(picture)" or "like picture" or "to match picture," and these phrases
15 refer to photos of Phoenix Rising.¹³ Nineteen of the entries on the list are Phoenix Rising design
16 features.

17 58. The handwritten list also details, "425k budget all in",¹⁴ suggesting that the construction
18 cost and all associated soft costs totaled \$425,000 for the Okie-A.

19 59. Defendant OSBURN SOLUTIONS, LLC sold the Okie-A for \$950,000 via warranty
20 deed recorded in the McCurtain County, Oklahoma Recorder's Office on December 16, 2022.
21 Defendants profited approximately \$525,000 from the sale of The Okie-A, given the "all in"
22 \$425,000 construction costs.

23 60. Defendant OSBURN SOLUTIONS, LLC sold A Dream to Remember for \$835,000 via
24 warranty deed recorded in the McCurtain County, Oklahoma County Recorder's Office on
25 March 24, 2022 and profited approximately \$410,000 as the "all in" construction costs were
26 \$425,000.

27 ¹¹ *Id.*

28 ¹² *Id.*

29 ¹³ *Id.*

30 ¹⁴ *Id.*

1 61. Defendants' clients also posted images of the Phoenix Rising, further evidencing access
 2 to and copying of the Copyrights.

3 62. Specifically, Braun Thueson and Adam Nelson purchased The Okie-A from Defendants.
 4 On August 5, 2022, Braun Thueson's and Adam Nelson's Instagram account (@theokiea)
 5 posted a photograph of Phoenix Rising's front elevation. The post's caption read, "Our
 6 inspiration to do a modern mountain A-Frame in Broken Bow, Oklahoma."¹⁵

7 63. On August 22, 2022, the same Instagram account (@theokiea) posted photos of Phoenix
 8 Rising's loft and of The Okie-A's loft during its construction. The post's caption read,
 9 "Inspiration vs Current. The windows of the A-Frame are what create Modern Mountain
 10 experience. There will be no shortage of views and windows in this A-Frame."¹⁶

11 64. Defendants' Instagram accounts follow the @theokiea account.

12 65. The Ninth Circuit uses a two-part test for determining whether one work is substantially
 13 similar to another. A plaintiff must prove both substantial similarity under the extrinsic test and
 14 substantial similarity under the intrinsic test. The extrinsic test is an objective comparison of
 15 specific expressive elements between the designs. The intrinsic test (also known as the ordinary
 16 observer test) is a subjective comparison that focuses on whether the ordinary, reasonable
 17 audience would find the works substantially similar in the total concept and feel of the works.
Antonick v. Electronic Arts, Inc., 841 F.3d 1062 (9th Cir. 2016).

18 66. The Okie-A and A Dream to Remember houses, designed and built by the Defendants,
 19 are both objectively and subjectively substantially similar to the Copyrights.

20 67. The Okie-A and A Dream to Remember houses include many, if not all, of the original
 21 expressive elements of the Copyright Works, including but not limited to: strategically located
 22 dormers to bring previously unusable floor and head-space and natural light to the side walls;
 23 dominant door and window design at the end walls to further increase natural light; rafters set
 24 into the roof structure to allow for insulation and further increase usable space, and a standing
 25 seam metal roof.

26 68. In particular, both The Okie-A¹⁷ and A Dream to Remember¹⁸ houses include at least one

27 ¹⁵ Exhibit 5, The Okie-A Owner's (@theokiea) Instagram Post of August 5, 2022

28 ¹⁶ Exhibit 6, The Okie-A Owner's (@theokiea) Instagram Post of August 22, 2022

29 ¹⁷ Exhibit 8, Side-by-Side Comparison of A-Frame Rising "02" Design vs. The Okie-A

1 or a combination of the following design elements: the side-wall dormers have similar size,
 2 location, and design; metal roofing; nearly identical front wall door and window patterns; as
 3 well as recessed rafters.

4 69. The Okie-A and A Dream to Remember houses have a significantly similar interior and
 5 exterior look, feel, and theme to the Copyright Works.

6 70. The Okie-A and A Dream to Remember houses have such a similar look, feel and theme
 7 to the Copyrights that an ordinary reasonable person would conclude that Defendants
 8 unlawfully appropriated Plaintiffs' Copyrights.

9 71. In particular, Plaintiffs only learned about The Okie-A and A Dream to Remember
 10 because McCann (*i.e.* AFR's first customer and an ordinary observer) forwarded a posted image
 11 of The Okie-A because it was so significantly similar to the Copyright Works.

Resulting Damages

12 72. Defendants' production and sale of the infringing residences deprive Plaintiffs of the
 13 opportunity of expanding their goodwill.

14 73. By reason of the copyright infringement described above, Plaintiffs are entitled to
 15 recover Defendants' profits to the extent Plaintiffs' damages in accordance with 17 U.S.C. §
 16 504(b) do not include Defendants' profits.

17 74. In the alternative, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover statutory damages up to
 18 \$150,000.00 per copyright infringed for Defendants' willful copyright infringement in
 19 accordance with 17 U.S.C. § 504, plus attorneys' fees in accordance with 17 U.S.C. § 505.

20 75. Defendants' deliberate infringement of the Copyrights irreparably damaged
 21 Plaintiffs, and Defendants will continue to damage Plaintiffs greatly and irreparably unless
 22 enjoined by this Court. In the absence of injunctive relief, Plaintiffs will have no adequate
 23 remedy at law. Accordingly, Plaintiffs are entitled to a temporary and permanent injunction in
 24 accordance with 17 U.S.C. § 502.

25 76. As a direct and proximate consequence of the Defendants' actions, the Plaintiffs'
 26 business lost value in an amount to be proven at trial in excess of jurisdictional limits.

27 77. As a direct and proximate consequence of the Defendants' actions, the Plaintiffs'

¹⁸ Exhibit 7, Side-by-Side Comparison of Phoenix Rising vs. A Dream to Remember

1 lost profits in an amount to be proven at trial and in excess of jurisdictional limits.

2 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION:**

3 **Copyright Infringement – 17 U.S.C. § 101 et seq.**

4 78. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege all above paragraphs as if fully set forth below.

5 79. Defendants have infringed and are infringing the copyright in the Copyright Works by
6 unlawfully reproducing substantially similar copies of the Copyright Works, in violation of the
7 United States Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. §§ 106 et seq.

8 80. Defendants' infringements were and are willful, in bad faith, and executed with full
9 knowledge of Plaintiffs' copyright, and in conscious disregard for Plaintiffs' exclusive rights in
10 the protected Work.

11 81. Defendants are willfully infringing Plaintiff's copyright in the Copyright Works by
12 reproducing and creating derivative works of the Copyright Works without permission in
13 violation of the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 106.

14 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION:**

15 **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

16 82. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

17 83. Plaintiffs invested significant time, effort, and resources into creating unique architectural
18 designs, plans, and trade secrets (the "Copyright Works"), which Defendants misappropriated for
19 their own benefit.

20 84. Defendants knowingly used Plaintiffs' Copyright Works, including original architectural
21 elements, to create and profit from the construction and sale of residential structures, including
22 The Okie-A and A Dream to Remember, without compensating Plaintiffs.

23 85. By using and profiting from the Copyright Works, Defendants have been unjustly
24 enriched at Plaintiffs' expense. The benefit Defendants received was conferred through the
25 unauthorized use of Plaintiffs' intellectual property, which Defendants knew or should have
26 known rightfully belonged to Plaintiffs.

27 86. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered
28 economic harm, and Defendants have gained a substantial benefit unjustly.

87. Plaintiffs seek restitution of all profits and benefits Defendants received from the unauthorized use of the Copyright Works to prevent unjust enrichment and to compensate Plaintiffs for their losses.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN – 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)

88. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

89. The Lanham Act provides a cause of action for trade dress infringement. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 43(a), 15 U.S.C.A. § 1125(a).

90. Plaintiffs are the creators, authors, and owners of distinctive architectural designs and trade dress including unique design elements, patterns, and architectural configurations embodied in the A-Frame Rising plans and designs.

91. Plaintiffs' trade dress includes the following distinctive architectural elements, which, when combined, create a unique and recognizable appearance associated with Plaintiffs:

a. **Distinctive Framing and Open Centerline Design.** Black metal-clad vertical and horizontal framing on the front and rear walls, with large sections of negative space predominantly filled with windows. Notably, the absence of a center column in these walls creates an open and streamlined centerline, diverging from the traditional A-frame design commonly used by others.

b. **Playful Window Patterns.** A Mondrian-like arrangement of windows on the end walls and dormers, emphasizing artistic design over functional utility. These window patterns extend to nearly fill the entirety of the gabled ends of the A-frame and are an integral visual feature of Plaintiffs' designs.

c. **Unique Dormer Design.** Dormers with a deliberate and visually distinctive design, including variations in shape, size, location, and geometry. Each dormer is unique, yet they maintain consistent proportions and alignment, such as several of the lower dormers consistently meeting the height of the second floor.

d. **Flat, Eaveless Dormer Roofs.** Minimalist dormer roofs without eaves, contributing to a clean and modern geometry that contrasts with the visibly sloped dormer roofs typical of other A-frame designs.

1 e. **Specific Roof Pitch.** A roof pitch of 25:12, creating a balanced aesthetic
2 distinct from the shallower, wider appearance of traditional A-frame designs or the steeper,
3 narrower designs of more modern Scandinavian styles.

4 92. The distinctiveness of Plaintiffs' trade dress arises from the combination of these
5 elements, which together form an unmistakable visual identity associated with Plaintiffs'
6 designs.

7 93. Plaintiffs' trade dress is well-recognized in the architectural and construction
8 communities and have acquired distinctiveness through consistent commercial use, public
9 recognition, and widespread exposure in industry publications, media, and social media
10 platforms.

11 94. Plaintiffs consistently maintained the trade dress in architectural designs, and the trade
12 dress remains a core, unaltered feature of their projects, even as other elements of the structures
13 may vary, such as interior layouts, materials, or additional modifications.

14 95. Upon information and belief, Defendants used Plaintiffs' trade dress to create
15 architectural plans and build residential structures, specifically The Okie-A and A Dream to
16 Remember, that are substantially similar to Plaintiffs' trade dress.

17 96. Defendants have marketed, advertised, and sold these residential structures in interstate
18 commerce, including on social media and other commercial platforms, falsely designating the
19 origin of the architectural designs as their own original work, rather than identifying them as
20 originating from Plaintiffs.

21 97. Defendants are passing off their structures as Plaintiffs' Copyright Works and confusing
22 potential customers. For example, Defendants' Instagram posts describe their structures as
23 Defendants' distinct designs, and these posts allude to selling the designs.

24 98. Defendants' unauthorized use of Plaintiffs' distinctive trade dress in connection with the
25 sale and marketing of the residential structures constitutes a false designation of origin,
26 misrepresentation, or misleading description of fact that is likely to cause confusion, mistake, or
27 deception as to the affiliation, connection, or association of Defendants' structures with
28 Plaintiffs, or as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of Defendants' residential structures by
Plaintiffs.

1 99. Defendants' actions, including the unauthorized use of the Copyright Works and the
2 passing off of Plaintiffs' designs as Defendants' own, have caused and are likely to continue
3 causing confusion among consumers, clients, and the general public, who may reasonably
4 believe that Defendants' structures are created, designed, or authorized by Plaintiffs.

5 100. Defendants' conduct has been willful, intentional, and undertaken in bad faith
6 with full knowledge of Plaintiffs' rights in the Copyright Works, and with the intent to unfairly
7 benefit from the goodwill and reputation established by Plaintiffs.

8 101. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' false designation of origin,
9 Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable harm to their reputation,
10 goodwill, and business, and are entitled to an award of damages, including but not limited to,
11 Defendants' profits attributable to the unauthorized use of Plaintiffs' Copyright Works, any
12 actual damages sustained by Plaintiffs, and the costs of this action.

13 102. Plaintiffs are further entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction to
14 prevent Defendants from further misrepresenting the origin of their designs and engaging in any
15 other activities that constitute false designation of origin, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a).

16 103. Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of attorneys' fees and costs under 15 U.S.C.
17 § 1117(a) due to the willful and intentional nature of Defendants' false designation of origin and
18 bad-faith conduct.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW - BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS

CODE SECTION 17200 et seq

21 104. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

22 105. In the course of their business, Defendants have used and marketed Plaintiffs'
23 Copyright Works to build at least two houses, including The Okie-A and A Dream to
24 Remember, both of which are substantially similar to Plaintiffs' original designs.

25 106. Defendants made knowingly false representations regarding the origin and
26 authorship of the architectural designs used in their residential structures, including, but not
27 limited to, representing or implying that these designs were original to Defendants and created
28 by them.

1 107. Defendants falsely represented the architectural designs as their own original
2 work, constituting an unlawful act under the California Business and Professions Code
3 section 17200, as it involves making false representations in the course of their business.

4 108. Defendants further engaged in deceptive business practices under the California
5 Business and Professions Code section 17200 by omitting material facts necessary to make their
6 representations truthful, thereby creating a misleading impression about the origin and
7 authorship of the architectural designs.

8 109. Defendants also violated the California Business and Professions Code
9 section 17200 by representing that their goods (the residential structures) have characteristics,
10 uses, benefits, or origins that they do not actually possess because Defendants did not create the
11 Copyright Works.

12 110. By misrepresenting that their residential structures are of a particular standard,
13 quality, or style as distinctive, original designs, Defendants engaged in practices that are likely
14 to deceive consumers, in violation of the California Business and Professions Code section
15 17200.

16 111. Defendants' actions were taken knowingly and intentionally, with the purpose of
17 deceiving consumers and the public as to the origin, authorship, and quality of the architectural
18 designs used in their structures, which has allowed Defendants to unlawfully benefit from
19 Plaintiffs' goodwill and reputation.

20 112. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition within the meaning of California
21 Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq. by conducting fraudulent, unfair, and
22 unlawful business practices. Specifically, Defendants have marketed and sold residential
23 structures that misappropriate Plaintiffs' original architectural designs and trade dress, falsely
24 representing these designs as Defendants' own. Such conduct deceives consumers regarding the
25 true origin, authorship, and authenticity of architectural designs. It also unjustly enriches
26 Defendants by exploiting Plaintiffs' goodwill and reputation. Defendants' misleading
27 representations are likely to confuse or deceive the public, causing substantial economic harm
28 and damage to Plaintiffs' business reputation and market position. Unless restrained by the
Court, Defendants' unfair competition will continue, leaving Plaintiffs without an adequate

remedy at law and causing ongoing irreparable injury.

113. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Defendants' unfair acts as described above are a serious and continuing threat to Plaintiffs' and to the public. If Defendants continue to misrepresent the Copyright Works as their own product, Plaintiffs and the public will suffer further immediate and irreparable injury, loss, and damage. In the absence of a temporary restraining order and preliminary and permanent injunctions as prayed for below, Defendants will continue to engage in unfair business practices. Unless restrained by this court, Defendants will continue wrongful conduct in violation of section 17200 of the Business and Professions Code, and Plaintiffs will have no adequate remedy at law.

114. As a result of Defendants' deceptive trade practices, Plaintiffs have suffered damages, including lost profits, damage to business reputation and goodwill, and other economic harm, in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants and in favor of Plaintiffs as follows:

- a. An award for actual damages to be determined at trial;
 - b. An award for statutory damages;
 - c. An award for Plaintiffs' lost profits to be determined at trial;
 - d. Restitution to be determined at trial;
 - e. Disgorgement of Defendants' ill-gotten gains to be determined at trial;
 - f. An injunction preventing Defendants from further use or disclosure of Plaintiffs' trade secrets;
 - g. An award of attorneys' fees, expert fees, and all other expenses reasonably incurred in the prosecution of this case;
 - h. An award of punitive and exemplary damages; and

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1 i. Such other relief as this Court deems just and appropriate.
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Dated this 2nd day of June, 2025.

Respectfully Submitted,

4 **MOBO LAW, LLP**
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6 Cameron D. Bordner
7 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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